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manded the Americans, and Lieutenant Henry R. Adair were among the killed. A Captain Morey, who was with the American detachment, was wounded in the shoulder, but escaped.

In repeating this afternoon a story of the battle which he said Spillsbury told him General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the military district of the northeast, announced that at any time and at any place the American troops move other than toward the border he will comply to the letter with his superior's orders and will attack them as General Felix Gomez did at Carrizal.

General Trevino said that all diplomatic arrangements are outside of his sphere.

SAW AT LEAST THIRTEEN BODIES OF TROOPERS.

Spillsbury's story, as announced by General Trevino, was to the effect that seventy-six negroes, comprising Troop H of the 10th; Captains Boyd and Morey; Lieutenant Adair and himself, composed the American detachment that encountered the Mexicans.

He said that he saw on the field the bodies of Boyd and Adair and at least eleven of the negroes.

Spillsbury's account as given out follows:

"We left Casas Grandes on Sunday morning, arriving outside of Carrizal early Wednesday morning.

"Captain Boyd immediately dispatched a courier to the jefe politico of the little village, advising him that we were on our way to Villa Ahumada.

"After we had waited some time Lieutenant Colonel Rivas came out and warned Captain Boyd that he would better turn back. Captain Boyd then explained that he was in pursuit of some bandits who he had heard had looted Santo Domingo and also was bound to catch a negro deserter who he had heard was in Villa Ahumada.

"In reply to this Lieutenant Rivas notified the American that if he attempted to advance he would have to pass over the dead bodies of the Mexicans. He advised Boyd that he had better not argue the matter.

AMERICANS INVITED TO CONFERENCES.

"Rivas returned to the village to report to his superior officer, General Gomez, who sent out a note inviting the Americans to enter Carrizal for a conference. Captain Boyd declined this invitation.

"On this ground Gomez went out in person and insistently urged the Americans to retire, pointing out that his orders from his superiors necessitated his acting on them without further parley. General Gomez repeated these words as he walked away. Boyd merely answered, 'All right.'

SAYS BOYD ORDERED ADVANCE.

General Trevino's announcement then goes on to quote Spillsbury as saying that after General Gomez had retired to his troops, who were lined up outside the town, Captain Boyd ordered his men to advance, whereupon Spillsbury expostulated with him, arguing that a fight was sure to follow.

Spillsbury is reported as saying that Captain Boyd "obstinately seemed to think that the Mexican general was only bluffing" and the firing quickly began. He is quoted further:

"Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair fell mortally wounded. Captain Morey was wounded in the shoulder, and immediately the horses fled with the mounts, leaving behind seventeen negroes and myself. We were forced to surrender.

"I saw the bodies of Boyd and Adair and at least eleven negroes on the field of battle."

Mexican authorities asserted to-day that the prisoners had been well treated en route to Chihuahua.

General Trevino says he received several days ago an announcement from General Pershing that he had received General Trevino's warning not to move east, south or west. Since that time four negroes other than those taken at Carrizal have been captured and also a white American.

Pershing Sends 500 Cavalymen to Rescue of Squad at Carrizal

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., June 22.—Sixty-five American cavalymen of the 10th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Charles T. Boyd, were trapped by more than three hundred Mexicans at Carrizal. This was learned definitely by American army men here to-day. The Mexicans had prepared a hidden ditch, and by firing upon Americans led them to attack. The ditch unhorsed nearly half of the small American detachment, and this accounts for the taking of seventeen prisoners and the killing of twelve of the Americans.

It now is definitely known that fifteen Mexicans were killed, including General Felix Gomez, their commander, and that more than fifty were wounded. Captain Boyd was shot from ambush and killed while he was talking to General Gomez, and the Americans, who saw Gomez make the sign for his men to fire, immediately shot down the Mexican commander.

The Americans, it is known, did not open the attack, and Captain Morey had consented to take his men back toward Namiquipa, when the Mexican soldiers opened fire to lead the Americans to advance and thus fall into the trap laid for them.

How many Americans were wounded has not been learned at Fort Bliss, but it is known that all of the Americans who were wounded were taken back by the remaining Americans.

Unhorsed Men Captured.

Those who fell into the hands of the Mexicans were seventeen negro troopers who were unhorsed in the ditch and

REFUGEES POUR OUT OF MEXICO

200 Americans From Capital Arrive at Vera Cruz; More Trains on Way.

TRAMP STEAMERS AID IN EXODUS

Warships Now on Way to Every Large Port to Take Citizens Aboard.

Washington, June 22.—Consul Canada reported to-day that 200 Americans had arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City on the special train arranged for by Special Agent Rodgers. These were taken aboard the battleship Nebraska. Two more trains carrying Americans and British subjects, which left Mexico City this morning, are expected at Vera Cruz to-night. The first train was composed of six passenger coaches and the second of six box cars. Both were crowded.

The government gave guarantees and facilities to the travelers, and assured James Linn Rodgers, the American representative, that they would arrive safely at Vera Cruz. The battleship Nebraska has room for very few more refugees.

American ships are leaving Tampico and Tuxpan on tank steamers and by every other means of conveyance.

A review of reports from the border shows that approximately 1,000 Americans have come out of Sonora State in the last few days. Americans are leaving there as fast as they can get aboard a craft. Within a few days an American warship will be stationed at every Mexican port of any size, ready to take aboard refugees. The vessels now are on the way.

Vera Cruz, it is stated, remains tranquil. The troops and the people are expectedly awaiting orders from General Carranza. Mammoth demonstrations are being held throughout Mexico, at which assurances are being given the First Chief that the Mexican nation has full faith in him and his actions. There has been no trouble in the harbor. A Spanish liner and the American steamer Monterey are expected there Saturday.

U. S. TROOPS READY TO SEIZE RAILWAY

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Collector of Customs and General Francisco Gonzalez, commandant, had left for the interior, and only a few scattering military patrols were in the streets. A large part of the civilian population, taking their household goods with them, left during the day for the south.

Troops and supply trains pulled out of the Mexican Central station during the day, bound southward, ostensibly to join General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north at Chihuahua City. Several trains, however, were halted within a score of miles of the city to await further orders.

Other Border Points Evacuated.

Evacuation of border points by Carranzista garrisons was general to-day, but in most instances the troops were concentrated a few miles south of the boundary, awaiting further developments.

Mexican reports to-night say that practically all of the troops which formed the horseshoe curve stretching around General Pershing's expeditionary command have abandoned their stations in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, El Valle, Namiquipa, and Antonio. It is believed these forces have moved eastward to points from which they can more readily effect junctions with Trevino's main command.

In El Paso additional companies of infantry patrolled the streets throughout the night. Heavy machine gun contingents were stationed at the international bridge, and a battery of 4.7-inch field guns mounted on a barge behind the city pointed their noses toward Juarez, in readiness to throw 60-pound projectiles a distance of six miles.

Military censorship was tightened noticeably all along the border to-night, especially at the expeditionary base at Columbus, where a censorship on the telegraph and telephone lines has been maintained since General Pershing crossed the frontier on March 15. The intimation from military authorities was that any information concerning developments in the military situation must come from Major General Funston, in San Antonio.

GUARD SHOTS SIX SOLDIERS; ONE DEAD

American Troops Mistaken for Bandits at Naco, Ariz.

Naco, Ariz., June 22.—William Humphrey, a half-breed Mexican employed as a watchman at the Naco water plant, was exonerated of criminal blame late to-day by a coroner's jury for killing one United States soldier and wounding five others, one seriously, early to-day. Humphrey testified that he could not see the uniforms of the infantrymen and had believed them to be bandits.

The soldiers were fired on by the watchman as they approached the water plant at 2 a. m. preparatory to changing the guard there. Walter E. Powell, private, was shot through the chest and abdomen. He lived one hour. John G. Rogova, private, was shot through the neck, right shoulder, right arm and right thigh. His condition is serious. R. N. Martin, first sergeant, suffered flesh wounds on the back and shoulder. Harry Pittson, sergeant, was severely wounded in the muscles of his right shoulder. Victor Lundberg, corporal, was wounded in the right elbow. William H. Stevenson, private, suffered a flesh wound over the right hip.

Watchman Humphrey stated that he was startled by the approach of the squad of men and called to them to learn their identity. When no answer was received he opened fire.

Anthrax Serum Saving Life.

Riverhead, Long Island, June 22.—Repeated injections of anthrax serum appear to have saved the life of Alexander Waupemski, the Polish farmer living near here, who is the second victim of the South American disease within a year. Waupemski's condition was reported greatly improved to-day, and his physicians think that he will recover.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT AT ONCE

Weeks Declares U. S. Purpose in Mexico Should Be Announced.

URGES RESOLUTION ON INTERVENTION

Warns Foreign Relations Committee Not to Delay Report on His Proposal.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 22.—Congress, not the President, should define the terms, conditions and reasons for intervention in Mexico, should intervention come, Senator Weeks, of California, declared in the Senate to-day in demanding a report by the Foreign Relations Committee on his intervention resolution.

Senator Weeks notified Chairman Stone of the committee that unless a report on his resolution was made soon he would move to discharge the committee from its further consideration. "On January 13 last," said Senator Weeks, "I introduced a joint resolution authorizing intervention in the republic of Mexico. I have been content up to this time to allow this resolution to remain in the committee without action. It seems to me now, however, that the time has come when this matter should not be left to the action of the executive department of the government, but that some action should be taken by Congress."

Wants Attitude Defined.

"I think it is exceedingly important that if we are forced to enter Mexico we should do it under a declaration of Congress as to what the purpose of going into that country is and what our intentions are, so that not only our people, but the people of other nations, may know and understand what the purpose and the object of the United States are in taking this very important step."

"My purpose in bringing this matter up before the Senate is to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations what action has been taken by his committee upon the joint resolution I am not prepared to say."

The Committee on Foreign Relations has not taken any action on the joint resolution," replied Senator Stone. "It is still before the committee. It has not been reached in the course of business in a way that the committee felt that any affirmative action could be taken; at least, none has been taken. What the committee will do with the joint resolution I am not prepared to say."

Time for Congress to Act.

"I did not call this question up this morning with any intention of precipitating debate upon it," said Mr. Weeks. "It seemed to me, however, that we have reached a point in our relations with Mexico when something should be done by Congress."

"It was intimated—I do not know whether or not it is true—that President intended to address Congress on this subject. I had determined to present this matter in this way before having that intimation. It may be that the President will come before Congress, and then we may act more intelligently respecting the matter."

"I myself feel very strongly that the conditions in Mexico are such that we cannot justly delay this matter longer."

HOPE WAR STILL MAY BE PREVENTED

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that, it makes it evident that entering on such a war is foolish and purposeless.

Two Courses Open to U. S.

"Two policies are comprehensible for the United States—intervention and non-intervention. There can be no middle course. It is plain that President Wilson wants Latin America to keep its hands off at present, fearing that an offer of mediation before Congress would be given the de facto government and that there were indications from many parts of the republic that Carranza would have many volunteers in the event of trouble with the United States."

Mr. Arredondo told Secretary Lansing to-day that the Carrizal incident was precipitated by the American troops, who when seen approaching the town, far from the scene of bandit activities and more than fifty miles from General Pershing's lines, were supposed to be attacking.

That of this sort was asked, and also of the report that the Americans had seized Casas Grandes and disarmed the soldiers and civilians. The ambassador said the seventeen American prisoners were in the custody of the Carranza authorities.

The communication telegraphed by General Aguilar, Carranza's Foreign Minister, follows:

"Please bring to the attention of the Department of State that an engagement occurred to-day (21st) at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, between American forces numbering about two hundred men with a force of our government, during which engagement General Felix Gomez and several of our troops were killed. There were several casualties among American troops, seventeen taken prisoners."

"According to the statement made by the interpreter who was acting as guide for the American forces, the command-

GERMAN AGENTS INCITE CARRANZA

Urge Opposition to U. S. in Mexico, Washington Is Told.

TEUTON CITIZENS HIGHLY FAVORED

Von Rintelen's Activities Recalled—Reports of Japanese Hostility Discredited.

Washington, June 22.—Advice received here from Mexico allege that German representatives there have encouraged General Carranza and the officers of the de facto government in their opposition to United States troops remaining in that country. The form of encouragement was said to have been moral rather than material.

The reports further declare that German citizens in Mexico are being treated with great consideration, their property not being molested. Some Americans, upon leaving Mexico, have taken advantage of the favors accorded German subjects by placing their property in the hands of German friends.

This information was disclosed by a competent authority in connection with information concerning the activity in Mexican affairs of Captain Franz von Rintelen, now under indictment in New York for alleged conspiracy to foment strikes in American munitions plants, and under arrest in England.

Von Rintelen is known to have been most active in Mexican affairs. His activities began at the time Villa and Carranza were at odds and when Huerta went to the border to direct a plot to gain control of the government.

Von Rintelen Hoped to Hurt Allies.

Von Rintelen to-day was described as having been prompted by three motives in endeavoring to stir up trouble between the United States and Mexico, although primarily his activities were said to have been directed against the Entente Allies and not against the United States.

Officials believe that von Rintelen thought that by starting a dispute between the United States and Mexico munition shipments from America would be stopped, that the United States would be too busy to pursue the submarine controversy, and that the Allied navies would be prevented from securing fuel oil and gasoline from the Mexican fields. More than sixty per cent. of the oil used in the British navy comes from Mexico. So far as is known in Washington, Lamar performed no services commensurate with the sum of money he is said to have received.

Not Alarmed About Japanese.

Officials here refuse to be disturbed by widely circulated reports that Japanese in Mexico are hostile to the United States.

Figures compiled at the Japanese Embassy to-day show that there are less than 2,000 Japanese in Mexico. About 1,000 of them are employed in Chihuahua and Coahuila copper and silver mines. Some 250 farmers and fishermen live on the west coast. There is a colony of about 150 in Chiapas State and about 100 in Vera Cruz. Three or four hundred Koreans, Japanese subjects, are employed on Yucatan sisal plantations.

Embassy officials said they had no information of the presence of Japanese warships off the Mexican coast, as indicated in news dispatches. Their presence ordinarily would be reported to the embassy, it was said.

Rio Grande City Threatened.

Troops Rush to Protect It.

Mission, Tex., June 22.—Nine officers and 286 men of the 28th Infantry, stationed here for the last eight months, were rushed to-night to Fort Ringgold, at Rio Grande City, following receipt of reports that Mexican bandits were threatening that town.

A machine gun company accompanied the infantrymen.

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failed to press its demands in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare, even if a state of war existed with Mexico. As for exportation of oil from the Mexican fields, it was said to-day that in the event of war between the United States and Mexico some means would be found to prevent the plans of von Rintelen from being realized.

New Yorkers' Names Mentioned.

The names of Federico Stallforth, of New York, a former banker in Mexico, and Andrew C. Meloy, also of New York, are mentioned in connection with that of von Rintelen. Stallforth, who was said to have been associated with von Rintelen in Mexico, was called before the Federal Grand Jury in New York to testify as to his activities.

Von Rintelen while in this country maintained headquarters in Stallforth's offices. He is understood here to have denied any connection with Mexican intrigues, but was remanded to jail over night for contempt, refusing to answer certain questions before the jury.

Meloy also was associated with von Rintelen in Mexico. He was indicted in New York on the charge of having obtained a false passport for von Rintelen.

Another name mentioned with von Rintelen's was that of David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," and indicted with him. Lamar is said here to have obtained a large sum of money from von Rintelen, to be used in promoting certain plans regarding Mexico and strikes in New York. So far as is known in Washington, Lamar performed no services commensurate with the sum of money he is said to have received.

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